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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY—SEPTEMBER 1935

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1935.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: There is enclosed for your files a copy of the regulations of the Japanese beetle quarantine (Quarantine Order No. 48, United States Department of Agriculture) as revised effective June 1, 1935. The changes embodied in this revision do not affect mail shipments. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. P. Q.-359 (Supplement No. 1)

AUGUST 23, 1935.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS ON THE TREATMENT OF NURSERY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOIL FOR THE JAPANESE BEETLE

Section II of Circular B. P. Q.-359 entitled "Instructions to Inspectors on the Treatment of Nursery Products, Fruits, Vegetables, and Soil for the Japanese Beetle", is supplemented as follows:

II. TREATMENT OF SOIL ABOUT THE ROOTS OF PLANTS**F. PARADICHLOROBENZENE TREATMENT**

The method outlined herein may be employed as a basis of quarantine certification under regulation 6 of Quarantine No. 48, revised.

Plants which may be treated in accordance with instructions given below:

Azalea hinodigiri.

Azalea amoena.

Azalea obtusa kiusiana var. Coral Bells.

Azalea kaempferi vars. Othello, Fedora, Salmon Beauty, and Cleopatra.

The use of paradichlorobenzene in treating plants other than those listed above is not recommended. If, as a result of further experimental work, its use can safely be extended to include other species and varieties of azaleas or other plants these instructions will be further supplemented.

Material.—Paradichlorobenzene. A technical or c.p. grade should be used. If the chemical is lumpy it should be ground into small-sized crystals before being used.

Condition of soil.—The soil with which the paradichlorobenzene is mixed should be moist, friable, and low in organic matter; free from lumps, stones, and debris; and sifted through a half-inch mesh screen prior to mixing with the paradichlorobenzene.

Condition of plant ball.—The plant balls should be moist but not wet, and not over 8 inches in diameter. If the soil is wet the treatment will not be satisfactory; if the soil is dry the plants may be injured during the treatment.

Season.—Treatment can be made at any time between October 1 and May 1, providing the proper temperature conditions can be obtained.

Dosage.—With soil balls or potted plants up to 6 inches in diameter, use paradichlorobenzene at the rate of 10 pounds per cubic yard (or 6 ounces per cubic foot) of mixing soil. For soil balls or potted plants larger than 6 inches and up to 8 inches in diameter, use paradichlorobenzene at the rate of 20 pounds per cubic yard (or 12 ounces per cubic foot) of mixing soil.

Temperature requirements.—The treatment should not be applied unless the temperature of both the treating soil and the soil ball is 50° F. or above. During the period of treatment the temperature should not be allowed to fall below 50°, and in order to prevent injury to the plants it should not go above 65°.

Application.—The treating soil should be mixed immediately before being used, as follows: Spread soil in a thin layer, add paradichlorobenzene at the proper concentration, and mix thoroughly by means of shovel, rake, or fork, turning it at least three times; spread layer of treated soil on hard surface in box, bin, on the floor, bench, or other suitable surface. Remove the pots from the potted plants, or the burlap from the balls of the field-grown plants, and place the plants in a row with the soil balls about 1 inch apart, filling the spaces between the plants with treated soil, and covering the balls to a depth of 1 inch with the treated soil. Place approximately 1 inch of soil against the row of plants and repeat the operation until all the plants are in place.

Period of treatment.—The plants must be left undisturbed for a period of 5 days. During this time they should not be watered. At the completion of the treatment period, the plants should be removed from the treating soil and they may then be watered. The treating soil should not be used a second time for treating purposes.

Handling after treatment.—Plants can be handled after treatment by the usual nursery procedure. Care must be taken to avoid reinestation.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.-383

SEPTEMBER 14, 1935.

DRIED, CRUSHED, AND SHREDDED BANANA STALKS EXEMPT FROM JAPANESE BEETLE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 48

Dried, crushed, and shredded banana stalks are considered as treated or processed in such manner as to eliminate any hazard of spread of the Japanese beetle. Such material is, therefore, exempt from the certification requirements of the Japanese beetle quarantine.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

JAPANESE BEETLE CONTROL ENDS FOR SEASON ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 17, 1935.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations will be removed for the season on and after Wednesday, September 18, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain until October 15. Under the quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 15 on interstate shipments of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables from the entire regulated area and on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind via refrigerator car or motor truck from certain sections of the regulated area. The order, issued today, releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement approximately a month earlier than is provided in the regulations themselves.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when adult beetles are in active flight. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated area. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. In cool fall evenings, the beetles have a tendency to crawl down into the flowers for protection. Therefore, the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force and effect until October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this amendment.

REMOVAL OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Since it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (thirteenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said rules and regulations, it is ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after September 18, 1935. This order advances the termination of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 18, 1935, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of September 1935.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 21, 1935.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5, rules and regulations, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, from the regulated area as defined in article 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the area regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine may, therefore, accept until June 15, 1936, fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine.

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q.-347, Supplement No. 4.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GREECE

PROVISIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF AQUATIC PLANTS INTO NONPHYLLOXERATED REGIONS OF GREECE

The decree of June 17, 1935, modifies that of April 14, 1927 (pp. 2 to 6 of B. P. Q.-347), by adding the following new paragraph to article 2:

"(1) Dried or living aquatic plants, on condition that before they are ordered the importer shall apply to the Ministry of Agriculture for a permit, that may be issued after favorable decision of the agricultural council, which will establish the conditions and restrictions under which the importation of these plants shall be effected."

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.-370, Supplement No. 1.

AUGUST 15, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

The Plant Protection Order (no. 2), February 26, 1934, has been further amended by Plant Protection Order (no. 76) of March 29, 1935, by substituting for the words:

"Apples and pears, whether nursery stock or fruit, from U. S. A., Canada, Australia, Hungary, or Rumania."

appearing in schedule II (foot of p. 4 of B. E. P. Q.-370), the words:

"Apples and pears, whether nursery stock or fruit, from South Africa, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Hungary, India, Yugoslavia, Japan, Mesopotamia, Mexico, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, U. S. A., Chile, China, or Hawaii."

Plant Protection Order (no. 4) of September 30, 1934, revokes article 3 of Plant Protection Order (no. 2) of February 26, 1934. Consequently the first item of schedule I (p. 3 of B. E. P. Q.-370), reading "Organic manure and soil, except special potting soil, and manure and soil from Trans-Jordan", should be stricken out.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.-377

JULY 8, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Pending the publication of a complete summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it is deemed desirable to draw attention to a recent decision of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture, transmitted by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at Moscow in a note dated April 22, 1935.

In this note the Embassy was informed that the importation of all vegetable-plant roots (rooted vegetables), potatolike plants, rhizomes, and other subterranean vegetables, such as potatoes, sweetpotatoes, topinambour (Jerusalem artichokes, *Helianthus tuberosus* L.), beets, etc., is strictly prohibited.

Foreign missions in Moscow are permitted to import fresh "table vegetables" (cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber, tomato, asparagus, lettuce, spinach, celery, etc.) already cut and without roots and earth. The above-mentioned "table vegetables" are subject to quarantine inspection, as well as to customs examination, even though carried as personal baggage.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.-378

JULY 10, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Colony of the Bahama Islands, British West Indies, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, pathologist in charge, Foreign Service Information, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, from the texts of the Plants Protection Act, 1916, and of the rules promulgated thereunder, and reviewed by the agricultural instructor, Agricultural and Marine Products Board, of the Colony.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original legislation should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, COLONY OF THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, BRITISH WEST INDIES

CONCISE SUMMARY

Under the provisions of the Plants Protection Act, 1916, the Governor in Council, upon recommendation of the board, may absolutely or conditionally prohibit the importation of any plant material from any country or place.

The proclamation of January 22, 1917, prohibits the importation of pineapple slips (*Ananas sativus* Schult.) from the islands of Cuba and Jamaica.

The proclamation of April 30, 1918, prohibits the importation into the Colony of plantain and banana plants (*Musa* spp.) from any source.

Plants, fruits, and vegetables from the State of Florida must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture affirming that the products concerned were produced and packed in an area in which no Mediterranean fruit fly has been found.

Except as indicated above, the importation of fruits and vegetables for consumption as food is not restricted.

All plants (as defined in sec. 2 of the act), offered for entry into the Colony, shall be delivered to the comptroller of customs for examination by an

inspector, with treatment according to the findings. However, inspection may be waived if the plants are accompanied by a certificate issued by a State authority at the place from which the plants were exported, affirming that the place from which the plants have come is free from any harmful or dangerous disease.

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plants Protection Act, 1916. (Aug. 1, 1916)

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the Plants Protection Act.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 2. The following definitions are included in this section:

(a) "Plant" includes tree, shrub, herb, or vegetable; cuttings, bulbs, seeds, berries, buds, and grafts; the fruit or product of any plant; the root, trunk, stem, branch, or leaf of any plant; and the whole or any part of any growing, dying, or dead plant, including emptied pods, husks, or skins; but it shall not be deemed to include imported vegetables or fruit intended for consumption as food and not for propagation.

(b) "Plant disease" means any deterioration or destruction of plants or parts of plants capable of being communicated to other plants or parts of plants, whether such deterioration or destruction be due to disease, insects, blight, fungus, or any other cause.

(c) "Packages" includes boxes, coverings, wrappers, earth, soil, or anything whatsoever in which plants are imported.

(d) "Board" means the board established under the Agricultural and Marine Products Board Act, or any act constituting such a board.

SEC. 3. Empowers the Governor to appoint inspectors.

PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED ONLY SUBJECT TO THE RULES

SEC. 4. No plants whatsoever, nor the packages thereof, shall be imported into the Colony except under and subject to the rules.

GOVERNOR EMPOWERED TO RESTRICT OR PROHIBIT ENTRY OF PLANTS

SEC. 5. The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the board established under the Agricultural and Marine Products Board Act may by proclamation absolutely or conditionally prohibit the importation, directly or indirectly, from any country or place, of any plants or any article packed therewith, or any package which in the opinion of the Governor in Council are, or are likely to be, means of introducing any plant disease into the Colony; or prohibit for such time as may be named in the proclamation the importation of any plants or the packages thereof at any ports of the Colony therein named.

BOARD AUTHORIZED TO MAKE RULES

SEC. 6. The board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make rules in respect of the importation, detention, examination, removal, and treatment before, at, or after importation or landing of any plants or articles packed therewith, or any packages to which this act applies; the cleansing, disinfection, purification, and treatment of the same; the destruction of the same before, at, or after the landing of the same, if such destruction be necessary in the opinion of the board.

RULES PROMULGATED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE PLANTS PROTECTION ACT

(Approved by the Governor in Council Oct. 2, 1916)

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

ARTICLE 1. No plants whatsoever, as defined by the act, nor the packages that contain the same, shall be imported into the Colony except under the following conditions:

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

(a) All such plants and packages shall be landed at the port of Nassau, except when permission has been obtained from the board to land the same at any other port or place in the Colony, upon such conditions as may be determined by the board.

SHIPMENTS TO BE DELIVERED TO COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

(b) All such plants and packages shall be delivered up by the importer to the comptroller of customs, who shall cause them to be conveyed to such place as shall be determined by the board, and the comptroller may also for such purpose take charge of any such plants and packages immediately on their arrival in the Colony, and prior to the delivery thereof to the importer. Upon such delivery the comptroller shall give to the importer a receipt showing the time and date of such delivery.

DISINFECTION MAY BE WAIVED IF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE PRESENTED

ART. 2. If the importer of any plants imported under these rules produces to the board a certificate of a recognized State authority at the place from which such plants were exported that the nursery, plantation, field, or land from which the plants have come is free from any harmful or dangerous disease, such plants and the packages that contain the same will be delivered to the importer without undergoing any process of fumigation or disinfection, unless the board deems it otherwise necessary. If no such certificate is produced, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine such plants and packages, and if he is satisfied that they are free from any harmful or dangerous disease he shall, on obtaining the authority of the chairman of the board, deliver the same to the importer.

IMPORTED PLANT MATERIAL MAY BE DISINFECTED

ART. 3. If the board deems it necessary, any plants and packages imported under these rules may be fumigated, disinfected, cleansed, purified, and treated in such manner and under such condition as the board may consider adequate for the destruction of any vegetable or insect pests that may possibly be on or among such plants and packages. No liability shall attach to the board in respect of any damage occasioned by such treatment.

ART. 4. All plants and packages imported under these rules may be seized by and forfeited to the board, and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Governor in Council may direct.

ART. 5. All plants and packages shall be moved from any place of fumigation or other treatment by the importer within 24 hours after he has been required by the board to remove the same. Failing such removal, the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to order the destruction of such plants and packages or deal otherwise with them at the discretion of the board.

PROCEDURE FOR MAIL SHIPMENTS

It is required that the importer of plants shipped to the Colony by mail shall at once notify an inspector and the postal official also shall notify the inspector within 24 hours of the arrival of the shipment. The importer shall not take possession of such a shipment until an inspector's certificate has been issued. Mail shipments of plants shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of article 3, if deemed necessary.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REQUIRED FOR PLANT MATERIAL FROM FLORIDA

(Proclamation gazetted Oct. 12, 1929)

Whereas the proclamation of July 31, 1929, prohibited the importation of plants, fruits, or vegetables into the colony from the State of Florida until October 31, 1929, the said prohibition is hereby varied to the extent that until further notice the importation into the Bahama Islands, directly or indirectly, from any port or place in the said State of Florida of the said products is

prohibited unless they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the United States Department of Agriculture affirming that they have been produced and packed in an area in which no Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) has been found.

IMPORTATION OF PINEAPPLE SLIPS PROHIBITED FROM CUBA AND JAMAICA

(Proclamation of Jan. 22, 1917)

The importation of pineapple slips (*Ananas sativus* Schult.) from the islands of Cuba and Jamaica is hereby absolutely prohibited to prevent the introduction of the pineapple weevil (*Metamasius ritchiei* Marshall).

IMPORTATION OF BANANAS AND PLANTAINS PROHIBITED

(Proclamation of Apr. 30, 1918)

The importation of plantain and banana plants (*Musa* spp.) into the Colony is absolutely prohibited to prevent the introduction of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.).

B. E. P. Q.-379 (superseding P. Q. C. A.-294)

JULY 19, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Brazil has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country. It includes the regulations of chapters I and II of Brazilian decree no. 24114 of April 12, 1934, pertaining to the importation of plants and plant products (superseding decree no. 15189 of Dec. 21, 1921, and those of the resolution of Nov. 19, 1934).

The summary was compiled by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of Foreign Service Information of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the original texts, and reviewed by Ing. Agron. Eugenio G. Bruck, assistant, Brazilian Plant Protection Service (Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Vegetal).

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of publication, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

BASIC LEGISLATION

Decree no. 14356, September 15, 1920 (art. 10), regulations of the Biological Institute of Agricultural Protection.

Decree no. 15189, December 21, 1921, regulations of the plant-protection service.

Decree no. 24114, April 12, 1934, regulations of the plant-protection service.

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION, COMMERCE, TRANSIT, AND EXPORTATION PROHIBITED

(Decree no. 24114, of Apr. 12, 1934, art. 1, p. 3)

Plants and parts of plants, including stocks, scions, cuttings, layers, fruits, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, leaves, and flowers, if they are carriers of injurious diseases and pests.

Live insects, mites, nematodes, and other harmful plant parasites, in any stage of development.

Cultures of bacteria, and fungi injurious to plants.

Cases, boxes, sacks, or other packing materials that may have served for the transportation of the products named in this article.

Soils, composts, or plant products that may contain cryptogams, insects, or other harmful plant parasites in any stage of development, whether or not they accompany live plants.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM ALL COUNTRIES

(Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 1, p. 10)

Banana (*Musa* spp.) : Seedlings and pseudo-bulbs (bits).

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) : Stocks, fruits, and seeds.

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) : Stocks, berries, and seeds; seedlings of other Rubiaceae. Cottonseed and seed cotton (*Gossypium* spp.).

Rutaceae: Including stocks, seeds, and buds of the genera *Citrus*, *Poncirus*, *Fortunella*, *Evodia*, *Melicope*, *Casimoroa*, and *Toddalia*.

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) : Seedlings, cuttings, and seeds.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM PARTICULAR COUNTRIES

Eucalyptus: Seeds and stocks produced in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and plant products otherwise prohibited may be imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for experimental purposes. (Decree no. 24114, Apr. 12, 1934, art. 1 (2); resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 1 (1).)

Useful insects, bacteria, and fungi: Importation may be permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture through an order. (Decree no. 24114, Apr. 12, 1934, art. 1 (3).)

Alfalfa (*Medicago* spp.) and clover (*Trifolium* spp.) seeds: Federal phytosanitary certificate, also declaring freedom from dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.). (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 2.)

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), and broomcorn, *Holcus (Andropogon) sorghum* var. *technicus* L.: Federal fumigation certificate required. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 5.)

Corn (*Zea mays* L.): Federal phytosanitary certificate affirming that the corn included in the shipment originated in a region free from European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.). (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 4.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Federal certificate affirming freedom from *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., *Spongospora subterranea* (Wahr.) Johnson, *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell., and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 3.)

Seed potatoes: To be officially certified also as to the freedom of the crop from virus diseases and that the tubers have been disinfected. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 3 (1); decree no. 21734, Aug. 16, 1932.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Almonds, *Prunus (Amygdalus) communis* L.; anise (*Pimpinella anisum* L.), birdseeds, cloves, India (*Eugenia aromatica* (L.) O. Kze.), cumin (*Cuminum cyminum* L.), garlic (*Allium sativum* L.), millet (*Chaetochloa italicica* (L.) Scribn.), nuts, hazel (*Corylus* spp.), onions (*Allium cepa* L.), and pepper, black (*Piper nigrum* L.). (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 6.)

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), oats (*Avena sativa* L.), rye (*Secale cereale* L.), wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), and flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.), for human consumption and industrial purposes. (Resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, art. 6 (1).)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Promulgated by decree no. 24114 of Apr. 12, 1934, superseding those of decree no. 15189 of Dec. 21, 1921.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. Under the conditions hereinafter prescribed, the importation, commerce, transit, and exportation are prohibited of:

- (a) Plants and parts of plants, such as stocks, scions, cuttings, layers, fruits, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, leaves, and flowers, when they are carriers of injurious diseases and pests;
- (b) Live insects, mites, nematodes, and other harmful plant parasites, in any stage of development;
- (c) Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants;
- (d) Cases, sacks, or other packing materials which may have served for the transportation of the products named in this article;
- (e) Soils, composts, or plant products that may contain cryptogams, insects, or other harmful plant parasites in any stage of development, whether or not they accompany living plants.

PLANTS WITH SOIL TO BE DISINFECTED

(1) Certain species of plants, according to the judgment of the plant-protection service (Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Vegetal), may be admitted to importation with soil subject to obligatory disinfection and the substitution of the soil on arrival.

IMPORTATION OF PROHIBITED PLANT MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES

(2) The Ministry of Agriculture may permit the importation of the plant material named in paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c*, and *e* of this article, only for experimental purposes in scientific establishments of Brazil, subject to preventive measures which will be prescribed in each case by the National Council for Agricultural Protection (Conselho Nacional de Defesa Agrícola).

USEFUL INSECTS, BACTERIA, AND FUNGI ADMITTED

(3) The Ministry of Agriculture may permit, by order, after hearing the National Council for Agricultural Protection, the introduction into the country of species of insects, fungi, bacteria, etc., recognized as useful, to which the prohibitions under letters *(b)* and *(c)* of this article do not apply.

SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS OR PROHIBITIONS MAY BE ESTABLISHED

ART. 2. Independently of the provisions of article 1, the Ministry of Agriculture may prohibit, or establish special conditions for the importation of any plant, part thereof, or agricultural product which proceeds from any country suspected of being or which actually is invaded by diseases and pests whose introduction into the country may constitute a menace to the national cultures.

The Ministry of Agriculture will determine, by order, which products and respective countries of origin are comprehended within this article.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED OF PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS**AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY**

ART. 3. The importation of plants and parts of plants will be permitted only through ports and frontier stations in which the plant protection service shall have been established.

The Ministry of Agriculture will determine periodically, by order, which ports and frontier stations have been equipped for the purposes of this article. (See art. 7, resolution of Nov. 19, 1934.)

REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULAR VISA

ART. 4. Brazilian consuls in foreign countries will not legalize invoices for plants or parts of plants unless all the requirements of Brazilian phytosanitary legislation have been complied with.

ART. 5. Besides other measures that have been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, consuls must observe the following:

(a) Require, for the legalization of invoices, that there be presented to him for visa the official certificate of origin and plant health issued by the competent authority of the plant-protection service of the country of origin.

(b) Require with the phytosanitary certificates the special declarations established by orders of the Ministry of Agriculture for the importation of certain species and plant products.

CERTIFICATES NOT REQUIRED WITH PLANT PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR FOOD, MANUFACTURING, AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES

(c) Dispense with the phytosanitary certificate only when products intended for food, manufacturing, medicinal, and ornamental purposes are concerned, which in the terms of article 13 have unrestricted entry into Brazil, in virtue of orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) Ascertain, in accordance with article 3, whether the products to be exported (to Brazil) are intended for a port or frontier station at which the plant-protection service is established.

(e) Determine whether or not the plants or parts of plants are included in prohibitions established by these regulations or by orders of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(f) Grant invoices for products whose importation is prohibited only when authorized to do so by the Ministry of Agriculture, through the intermediary of foreign relations.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL

ART. 6. For the purposes of these regulations, the Ministry of Finance, through its customhouses and stations, will immediately notify the technical official of the plant-protection service having jurisdiction in the port or frontier station, of the arrival and foreign source of origin of any plants or parts of plants.

Identical notification will be made by the Ministry of Supervision and Public Works (Ministerio da Viamão e Obras Publicas), through the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Departamento dos Correios e Telegrafos), with respect to plants and parts of plants imported by mail.

NO RELEASE OF PLANT MATERIAL WITHOUT TECHNICAL AUTHORIZATION

ART. 7. In no case will the departments referred to in the preceding article permit the clearance of plants or parts of plants without the respective authorization of the technical official of the plant protection service.

(1) That authorization will be obtained through an application by the importer or his broker, who will furnish the following to that official:

(a) The certificate of origin and plant health of the country of origin, legalized by the Brazilian consul.

(b) Complete information on the products to be cleared including that necessary to establish their identity.

CHARACTER OF PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE¹

(2) The certificate in question must be signed by the competent authority of the plant-protection service of the exporting country and indicate:

(a) Quantity and kind of containers.

(b) Weight and marks.

(c) Vessel and date of sailing.

(d) Description of plants and parts of plants.

(e) Place where grown.

(f) Name of exporter.

(g) Name and address of consignee.

(h) Date of inspection.

(i) Attestation that the products exported are deemed free from diseases and pests injurious to crops.

¹The Brazilian phytosanitary certificate is identical with that approved by the International Convention for Plant Protection, and a certificate based upon that is acceptable to the Brazilian Department of Agriculture. Only certificates issued by the United States Department of Agriculture are acceptable. The essential part of the text of the certificate adopted by the convention as applicable to Brazil is: "The undersigned (name and official title) certifies, in conformity with the results of the inspection of products included in the shipment, that the plants or parts of plants contained in the shipment described below are deemed free from injurious diseases and pests."

CERTIFICATE NOT OBLIGATORY FOR SMALL MAIL OR BAGGAGE SHIPMENTS

ART. 8. The certification requirements of the preceding article may be dispensed with for small shipments of plants and parts of plants imported by mail, including mail orders, registered mail, samples without value, etc., or those carried in the baggage of passengers from foreign countries; meanwhile such products are not allowed to be disembarked without competent inspection by the plant-protection service. (Circular No. 51, of Aug. 30, 1930, makes the provisions of this article applicable to shipments of plant products imported by air mail.)

(1) The Ministry of Agriculture can limit the quantity and establish conditions under which he will permit the certificate to be dispensed with under the terms of this article.

PASSENGERS MUST DECLARE PLANT MATERIAL IN BAGGAGE

(2) Passengers from foreign countries who carry plants, seeds, cuttings, rhizomes, tubers, fruits, etc., in their baggage are required to declare them to the customs authorities for the purpose of a phytosanitary inspection, holding such material until competent inspection and release have been effected by technical officials of the plant-protection service.

(3) In case of concealment or false declaration, the violators are subject to the confiscation of the products, in addition to other penalties provided by law.

ART. 9. The requirements of the preceding articles having been met, the technical official of the plant-protection service will proceed to inspect the imported products, authorizing their release on confirmation of compliance with the provisions of articles 1 and 2.

Live plants and plant products which rapidly deteriorate will have precedence in inspection on arrival.

DISPOSAL OF PROHIBITED PLANT MATERIAL

ART. 10. On inspection upon arrival, if it be found that the plants or parts of plants are included in the prohibition of articles 1 and 2, they will be at once put under the supervision of the plant-protection service in a place indicated by that service.

(1) Such products will be reembarked within 15 days, and if not exported within that period, they will be disinfected or destroyed.

(2) The expense involved by the requirements of this article shall be borne by the interested person without right of indemnity.

(3) If injurious pests or diseases, or those which are easily distributed, are concerned, the plant-protection service will immediately seize and destroy the condemned products.

(4) The disinfection, removal, and destruction of condemned products will be effected by the plant-protection service or, in ports where that service is not represented, by the customs.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DISINFECTION IS REQUIRED

ART. 11. Imported plant products, infected or infested with fungi, insects, or other parasites, or even suspected of being carriers of such parasites, which already exist or are distributed in Brazil and are regarded as of secondary importance, may be released after being disinfected or sterilized in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

If the infection or infestation referred to in this article is of great intensity, the plants or parts of plants will be subject to the provisions of article 10.

PLANTS FROM SUSPECTED COUNTRIES TO BE HELD IN QUARANTINE

ART. 12. Plants or parts of plants from suspected countries or localities, or whose sanitary condition on arrival is doubtful, may be planted in quarantine in an official establishment, or in a place offering the necessary guarantees, in the judgment of the plant-protection service, which will keep them under supervision and will not permit their removal without previous authorization.

ART. 13. The Ministry of Agriculture will determine, by order, which plant products intended for food, manufacturing, medicinal, or ornamental pur-

poses, whose unrestricted entry into Brazil does not constitute a menace to the national cultures, may be exempted from some or all of the requirements of the present regulations.

DEFECTIVE CERTIFICATE INVOLVES BOND

ART. 14. For errors or imperfections in the phytosanitary certificates required by these regulations for the importation of plants or parts of plants, the importer may be allowed, at the discretion of the Ministry of Agriculture, to give a bond of responsibility and cash security under conditions to be fixed later and within a predetermined period and certified accordingly.

(1) The permission referred to in this article will be granted only for products which do not fall within the provisions of article 1 or within measures of exclusion in force.

(2) The conditions and fees required for the concession referred to in this article will be regulated by special orders.

ART. 15. Penalties.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

The special quarantines of the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture were codified by the resolution of November 19, 1934, as follows:

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation is prohibited from any country into any part of the national territory of the following plants and parts of plants:

(a) Cottonseed and seed cotton (*Gossypium spp.*) ; to prevent the introduction of the bollweevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boh., and other pests.

(b) Banana (*Musa spp.*) seedlings and pseudo-bulbs (bits) ; to prevent the introduction of the Panama disease, *Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.

(c) Coffee (*Coffea spp.*) : Stocks (seedlings), berries, seeds; seedlings of other Rubiaceae; to prevent the introduction of the rust, *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br., and *Hypothenemus* sp., a beetle.

(d) Stocks, fruits, and seeds of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) ; to prevent the introduction of witches' broom, *Exoascus theobromae* Ritz. Bos, and *Marasmius perniciosus* Stahel, etc.

(e) Seedlings, cuttings, and seeds of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) ; to prevent the introduction of virus diseases, the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn., etc.

(f) Seeds, buds, and stocks of the genera *Citrus*, *Poncirus*, *Fortunella*, and other genera of the family Rutaceae, as well as of the genera *Evodia*, *Melicope*, *Casimoroa*, and *Toddalia*, also of the same family ; to prevent the introduction of citrus canker, *Bacterium citri* Hasse.

(g) Seeds and stocks of *Eucalyptus* produced in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

PROHIBITED PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED BY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(1) The Ministry of Agriculture reserves the right to import the plants and parts of plants mentioned in this article in small quantities, or to authorize State governments to import them for cultural experiments in their technico-experimental establishments, observing, however, protective measures prescribed by the plant-protection service (Serviço de Defesa Sanitária Vegetal).

(2) The Ministry of Agriculture may import plant species mentioned in this article on the application and for the account of private persons, the importations being subject to conditions prescribed by the plant-protection service. Such plants will be grown in quarantine in official establishments of the Ministry, and only the respective progeny of the planting may be delivered to the interested person.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS MUST BE FREE FROM DODDER

ART. 2. The importation is prohibited, under the provision of article 2 of decree no. 24114, of April 12, 1934, of seeds of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) and of other leguminous forage-crop seeds if the required phytosanitary certificate does not include a declaration that such seeds are free from dodder (*Cuscuta*) seeds.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR POTATOES

ART. 3. Under the terms of article 2 of the above-mentioned decree, importation is prohibited of potato tubers (*Solanum tuberosum L.*) that are not accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate affirming that they originated in a locality free from the following parasites: Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Pere.; powdery scab, *Spongospora subterranea* (Wahr.) Johnson; potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.; and the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.

SEED POTATOES MUST BE CERTIFIED AS FREE FROM VIRUS DISEASES

(1) Where seed potatoes are concerned, in addition to the above-mentioned phytosanitary certificate, they must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the producing country, declaring that they proceed from an establishment that grows seed potatoes, officially controlled (supervised) against the so-called "degeneration" or virus diseases. (See decree no. 21734 of Aug. 16, 1932, pp. 15 and 16.)

PORT OF ENTRY FOR POTATOES FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(2) The importation of potatoes from Spain and Portugal exclusively for consumption, will be permitted through the port of Rio de Janeiro alone.

(3) For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, in addition to the phytosanitary certificate, the presentation of a certificate of disinfection is indispensable; both certificates must be visaed by the Brazilian consulate at the port of embarkation, to prevent the introduction of the potato tuber worm, *Gnorimoschema operculella*, and powdery scab, *Spongospora subterranea*.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR SEED CORN

ART. 4. Under the terms of article 2 of decree no. 24114 the importation of corn seed (*Zea mays L.*) is prohibited in the absence of a declaration on the required phytosanitary certificate that the corn included in the shipment originated in a region free from the European corn borer, *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.

FUMIGATION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED WITH COTTON AND BROOMCORN

ART. 5. Under the terms of article 2 of the above-mentioned decree no. 24114, the importation of raw cotton and cotton wastes, as well as of straw and panicles of broomcorn, *Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*, is prohibited, unless accompanied by a fumigation certificate.

In the absence of this certificate, or if the certificate does not offer the necessary guaranty, fumigation may be effected at the port of arrival if a properly equipped station or post exists at the port of arrival.

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PLANT PRODUCTS UNRESTRICTED

ART. 6. Under the terms of article 13 of the above-mentioned decree no. 24114 a phytosanitary certificate is not required for the importation of the following products: Almonds (*Amygdalus communis L.*), anise (*Pimpinella anisum L.*), birdseeds, cloves, India (*Eugenia aromatica* (L.) O. Kze.), cumin (*Cuminum cyminum L.*), garlic (*Allium sativum L.*), millet (*Chaetochloa italicica* (L.) Scribn.), nuts, hazel (*Corylus spp.*), onions (*Allium cepa L.*), pepper, black (*Piper nigrum L.*).

CEREALS FOR CONSUMPTION AND MANUFACTURE UNRESTRICTED

(1) The cereals, barley (*Hordeum vulgare L.*), oats (*Avena sativa L.*), rye (*Secale cereale L.*), wheat (*Triticum aestivum L.*), and flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum L.*), are included in the concession established by this article when imported for human consumption or for industrial purposes (stock feeds, industrial ferment products, etc.).

(2) Persons interested in the concession prescribed by the preceding paragraph shall sign an undertaking to the plant protection service at the port through which entry is made that the grains and seeds above referred to will not be used for planting.

(3) The products mentioned in this article shall be released from the customs only on the authorization of the plant-protection service.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 7. The importation, under the terms of article 3 of decree no. 24114, of plants and parts of plants from abroad will be permitted only through the ports of Belém, Corumbá, Manaus, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Santos, São Francisco, and São Salvador.

ART. 8. Quarantined areas of Brazil.

ART. 9. Approved form of certificate for plant material intended for export.

ART. 10. Prohibiting the maintenance within economic crops of plants which may serve as hosts of parasites of those crops.

BOND REQUIRED FOR PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATES

ART. 11. In accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of article 14 of decree no. 24114, a bond is established in cases of the straying of, or irregularities in, phytosanitary certificates required for the importation of plants and parts of plants, under the following conditions:

(a) The period for the presentation of the certificate shall be 30 days for the preceding products proceeding from countries of the American continent and 60 days for other countries, counting from the date of the signature of the bond.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

(b) Imported products are subject, in addition to thorough inspection on arrival, to disinfection, fumigation, or quarantine, at the discretion of the plant-protection service.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF SELECTED SEED POTATOES

(Decree no. 21734, Aug. 16, 1932)

ARTICLE 1. The importation of selected seed potatoes, with exemption from customs imports (in the terms of art. 3, no. XIII—3, law no. 1616 of Dec. 30, 1906), is subject to previous authorization by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(a) This authorization will be granted only to growers or syndicates and agricultural cooperatives registered in the Service of Inspection and Agricultural Protection (Serviço de Inspeção e Fomento Agrícolas), and to commercial firms regularly established and registered in Brazil for the seed business.

(b) Importation shall be made only through ports or localities where there is a representative of the Biological Institute of Agricultural Protection (Instituto Biológico de Defesa Agrícola) authorized to carry out phytosanitary inspection. (See art. 7, resolution of Nov. 19, 1934, p. 12.)

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture will publish the names of the authorized ports or localities through which importation will be permitted.

ART. 2. Seed potatoes may be imported into Brazil only from countries where technical experimental establishments specializing in the culture of this plant exist, according to the criterion of the Serviço de Inspeção e Fomento Agrícolas, in order to prevent the importation of unfit varieties into regions for which the tubers are intended, and to prevent the introduction of injurious or exotic diseases, and the importation will be subject to all the provisions and instructions concerning phytosanitary protection, applying to the case the judgment of the superior council of agricultural protection instituted by article 90 of the regulations approved by decree no. 15189 of December 21, 1921.

(a) The phytosanitary certificate indicating origin referred to in article 2 of the resolution of May 26, 1928 (superseded by art. 3 of the resolution of Nov. 19, 1934), shall affirm that the tubers proceed from regions free from the parasites *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc., *Spongospora subterranea* (Wahr.) Johnson, and (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell., and *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, and that the imported tubers are free from those and other parasites.

(b) In addition to this certificate, each shipment must be accompanied by a statement of the Minister of Agriculture of the producing country affirming that selected seed potatoes are concerned.

(c) If, upon inspection on arrival, the tubers indicate need of disinfection by immersion in insecticidal and fungicidal solutions, this precaution will be required at the expense of the importer.

ART. 3. Tubers which may be deemed by the Serviço de Inspeção e Fomento Agrícolas unfit for planting may be used for consumption, provided that the

competent sanitary authorities are not opposed, and that the importer pays the imposts required by law.

ART. 4. Tubers deemed by competent authorities unfit for planting or for food shall be destroyed under the supervision of the same at the expense of the importer.

ART. 5. Concerns the storage of imported seed potatoes.

ART. 6. Concerns the requirements to be met by the importer in applying for a permit to import seed potatoes.

ARTS. 7, 8, and 9. Concern importers of seed potatoes.

B. E. P. Q.-380

AUGUST 15, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF HAITI

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Haiti has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Service Information of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the texts of the law of August 2, 1934, and the order of November 23, 1934, and reviewed by the Service National de la Production Agricole et de l'Enseignement Rural of Haiti.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF HAITI

BASIC LEGISLATION

The law of August 2, 1934, empowers the President to establish by order all necessary regulations to prevent the entry into the Republic of insects, pathogenic organisms, and agents that transmit plant and animal diseases, and to combat diseases that may prejudice plant or animal production, as well as to impose penalties for violations of the provisions of such regulations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Order of Nov. 23, 1934)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Haiti is prohibited of the extensively cultivated plants, or parts thereof, hereafter designated, including roots, stems, fruits, and seeds, namely, coffee (*Coffea* spp.), cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.), coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera* L.), oil-yielding palms, citrus, banana (*Musa* spp.), cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.), kapok (*Ceiba* spp.), sisal (*Agave sisalana* Perrine), as well as any other plant which later may be designated by the National Service of Agricultural Production and Rural Education.

Nevertheless, the said Service may, exceptionally, for technical or economic purposes, introduce the above-mentioned plants or parts thereof, on taking necessary precautions to protect the agriculture of Haiti against the introduction of injurious insects or diseases.

CERTIFICATION OF FRESH FRUITS AGAINST MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

ART. 2. Fresh fruits intended for consumption may be imported on the express condition that they are accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been sterilized or that they proceed from a region in which the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) does not exist. The certificate shall be signed by a competent authority of the country of origin.

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FOR ORNAMENTALS AND VEGETABLES

ART. 3. Ornamentals and edible vegetables (including seedlings, cuttings, seeds, or any part of those plants) may not be imported into Haiti unless accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate signed by a qualified agent of the government of the country of origin, attesting that these plants or their parts are free from infectious diseases and injurious insects, or that they do not proceed from fields infected by these diseases or infested by those insects.

DESTRUCTION IN ABSENCE OF CERTIFICATE

ART. 4. In default of the certificate provided for in articles 2 and 3, the fruits and the kinds of plants designated in article 3, or their parts, may not be delivered to the consignees, but, with packing and containers, will be destroyed under customs supervision.

CERTIFICATION FOR EXPORT

ART. 5. Only qualified agents of the National Service of Agricultural Production and Rural Education (Service National de la Production Agricole et de l'Enseignement Rural) may issue, on exportation, the certificates required by foreign countries for the importation of Haitian products.

B. E. P. Q.-381

SEPTEMBER 3, 1935.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF ST. CHRISTOPHER
(ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS, BRITISH WEST INDIES**

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Presidency.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Service Information of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts of ordinance no. 2 of May 11, 1923, and the proclamations of August 21, 1930, and of November 8, 1932, and reviewed by the agricultural superintendent of the said Presidency.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

**PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PRESIDENCY OF ST. CHRISTOPHER
(ST. KITTS) AND NEVIS, BRITISH WEST INDIES**

(Including the Island of Anguilla)

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance No. 2, May 11, 1923.

SUMMARY**IMPORTATION PROHIBITED**

Banana (*Musa* spp.) fruits, suckers, and every part of the plant: Importation prohibited from all sources except St. Vincent and the Leeward Islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands), to prevent the introduction of: Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.).

Coconuts, coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera* L.), and parts, thereof: Importation prohibited from Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, Jamaica, and the countries of Central America and South America, to prevent the in-

introduction of red-ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophilae* (Cobb) Goodey), and bud rots.

Citrus fruits, plants and parts thereof, except lime plants: Importation prohibited from United States of America, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico, to prevent the introduction of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge).

Soil or earth with plants or portions of plants above indicated from the sources named.

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cottonseed and seed cotton: Importation prohibited from all sources, unless under written authority of the Governor, as a precaution against the introduction of cotton bollweevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.) and other cotton pests not yet found in the Presidency.

Sugarcane and all parts thereof: Importation prohibited from all sources, unless under written authority of the Governor, as a precaution against the introduction of pests and diseases of sugarcane not yet found in the Presidency.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Nursery stock, plants, seeds, fruits, and vegetables, other than those above mentioned.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Plant Protection Ordinance No. 2, May 11, 1923)

SECTION 1. This ordinance may be cited as the Plant Protection Ordinance, 1923.

SEC. 2. Definitions.

SEC. 3. Appointment of inspectors.

SEC. 4. Inspection grounds.

PROHIBITION TO IMPORT

SEC. 5. (1) The Governor may from time to time, by proclamation, prohibit the importation into the Presidency of any plants, parts of plants, seeds, fruits, soil, or any class of goods, packages, coverings, or other articles or things named and specified in such proclamation.

(2) The Governor may from time to time, by proclamation, order that the articles mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be imported into the Presidency except upon such conditions as may be specified in such proclamation.

(3) Every plant, article, or thing named in any proclamation in force under this ordinance coming into the Presidency or any part thereof by sea, may be deemed to have come from a place the introduction thereof from which is prohibited by this ordinance and may be treated accordingly, unless the importer satisfies the treasurer, or the principal treasury or revenue officer at the port of arrival, of the contrary.

SEIZURE

SEC. 6. Every plant, article, or thing imported into the Presidency in contravention of any proclamation under this ordinance, or of any of the conditions imposed thereby, may be seized by any treasury or revenue officer, by the chief inspector or any inspector, or by any member of the Leeward Islands police force, and shall thereupon become forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Governor may direct.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

(Proclamation no. 16, Aug. 21, 1930, as amended by proclamation no. 17, Nov. 8, 1932)

The importation into the Presidency is prohibited absolutely of the things specified in schedule A hereto from the countries therein specified; the importation into the Presidency is prohibited of the things specified in schedule B, save under the conditions therein expressed, from the countries specified in the said schedule; provided, nevertheless, that all fruit and vegetables which may be imported into the Presidency from the British Isles, Canada, and the British

West Indies shall be accompanied by a certificate from a responsible authority in the country of export stating that such articles do not originate in a prohibited country.

SCHEDULE A

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Fruits, suckers, and every part of the banana (*Musa spp.*), and earth, soil, or other thing packed therewith, from all places save St. Vincent and the Leeward Islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands), to prevent the introduction of Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.).

Coconuts, coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera L.*), and every part of such nuts and palms, earth, etc., from Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Tobago, Cuba, Jamaica, and the countries of Central America and South America, to prevent the introduction of red-ring disease (*Aphelenchoides cocophila* (Cobb) Goodey), and bud rots (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butler), etc.

Citrus fruits, plants and every part thereof (except of the lime plant), and earth, etc., from the United States of America, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico, to prevent the introduction of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* (Hasse) Doidge).

SCHEDULE B

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cottonseed and seed cotton may not be imported from any source except under the written authority of the Governor, as a precaution against the introduction of the cotton bollweevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.) and other cotton pests not yet found in the Presidency.

Sugarcane and all parts thereof may not be imported from any source except under the written authority of the Governor, as a precaution against the introduction of pests and diseases of sugarcane not yet found in the Presidency.

B. E. P. Q.-382

SEPTEMBER 4, 1935.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

CERTIFICATION OF FIELD INSPECTION OF SEED POTATOES TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

Reference is made to the memorandum of November 9, 1934, to inspectors in charge, presenting the text of Uruguayan decree no. 1068/931, of January 10, 1934, restricting the importation of seed potatoes.

It is learned that the decree of July 4, 1935, temporarily suspends article 2 of the decree of January 10, 1934. In other words, until further notice the certification that the potatoes concerned were selected seed potatoes and that the cultures from which they were obtained had been officially inspected and found free from the so-called "degenerative" diseases is not required.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1935, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. A. Burker & Co., Inc.*, Baltimore, Md., in the interstate shipment of approximately 50 baskets of apples from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$20. (Plant quarantine case no. 475.)

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Robert C. Grey*, Port Chester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of three carloads of fuel wood from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$30.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Guadalupe Cortez.....	Brownsville, Tex.....	2 mangoes.....	\$1.00
E. J. Farnworth.....	do.....	2 mango seeds, 5 avocados with seed.....	1.00
A. Villalon.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Rafael Martinez.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
F. W. Lewes.....	do.....	1 mango seed, 1 mango.....	1.00
Luis G. Cortez.....	do.....	12 mangoes.....	1.00
Anita Vesseron.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
Berta C. Majalca.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1.00
Rafael Cavazos.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
Josefina Perez de Garcia.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Maria Tanguma.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1.00
Ursulo Perez.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
J. McCarty.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
Teresa de Acosta.....	do.....	1 avocado seed.....	1.00
Manuel Lopez.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1.00
Guadalupe Davila.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Ben Hoyt.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	5 avocados.....	.40
Rosario Rodriguez.....	El Paso, Tex.....	5 mangoes, 12 avocados.....	1.00
Jesus B. Gonzalez.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	5 peaches, 2 avocados.....	1.00
Romana S. Castro.....	do.....	1 pomegranate, 5 plants.....	1.00
Pedro Alaniz.....	do.....	3 mangoes, 7 avocados.....	2.00
Gorgonia Garza.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Rafael Mendez.....	Laredo, Tex.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Agapito Del Rio.....	do.....	4 mangoes.....	1.00
Paul Conley.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1.00
Mrs. P. Conley.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1.00
Alberto Perales.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1.00
Mrs. Ray C. Gansel.....	do.....	3 plants.....	1.00
D. O. Knox.....	do.....	1 mango, 1 avocado.....	1.00
Margarita Santos.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Cenobia Chapa.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Mercedes Lerma.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Virginia Calderon.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Francisco Sanchez.....	do.....	4 plants.....	1.00
Diodoro de los Santos.....	do.....	8 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Uriste Ma Jesus.....	do.....	2 peaches.....	1.00
Tiburcio Ruiz.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Arcadio Jimenez.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
G. Gonzalez.....	do.....	7 avocados.....	1.00
L. L. Martin.....	do.....	3 plants, 1 avocado.....	1.00
Mrs. F. Deyne.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Carmen Cortez.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Anita Davis.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. R. L. Lucas.....	do.....	13 cacti plants.....	1.00
Josefa de Herrea.....	do.....	2 peaches, 1 plant.....	1.00
Guadalupe Lopez.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Jesus Valdez.....	do.....	6 avocados, 2 pomegranates.....	1.00
Augustine Juarez.....	do.....	9 avocados.....	1.00
Gil Vazquez.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1.00
Eudocia Benevides.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
O. W. Kaiser.....	do.....	7 mangoes.....	1.00
Manuel Ramirez.....	do.....	6 plants.....	1.00
A. Traga.....	do.....	3 avocados with seed.....	1.00
Joe Dufresne.....	do.....	5 mangoes.....	1.00
J. Quintanilla.....	do.....	12 mangoes.....	1.30
G. W. Dunn.....	San Ysidro, Calif.....	4 mangoes.....	1.00

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